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# Final Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries

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# Final Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries

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## INTRODUCTION

### A. Mandate

1. Pursuant to "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted at the eighth session of the Conference, and on the basis of Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) which sets out in Annex C the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries, four sessions of this Group were held, respectively, from 14 to 18 December 1992, from 22 to 26 November 1993, from 28 February to 4 March 1994 and from 4 to 8 July 1994.

2. Paragraph 1 of the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries called on it "to analyse the prospects for, and examine ways of, expanding the trade opportunities of developing countries for the diversification and growth of their export supply capability and for the enlargement and improvement of their export market opportunities".

3. Below are described the activities of the Group at each of its sessions in fulfilment of its mandate, along with an assessment of implementation of its work programme. Chapter II contains the main findings and conclusions arising from the substantive discussions of the Group.

### B. Sessions of the Group

#### 1. First session

4. The first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group was held in December 1992 and was devoted principally to identifying the issues most relevant to the expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries and the establishment of a corresponding work programme. To assist the Ad Hoc Working Group in this task, the UNCTAD secretariat had prepared a report (TD/B/WG.4/2) identifying a number of issues falling under the terms of reference.

5. The Group was able to reach a consensus on its work programme and agreed to "undertake an analysis of the prospects for, and examine ways of, expanding the export supply capabilities of developing countries and improving their export market opportunities with a view to elaborating policy recommendations for implementation at the national and international levels". The work programme of the Group is contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries on its first session (TD/B/39/(2)15 - TD/B/WG.4/3, annex II).

6. The main elements of the Group's work programme included: (i) consideration of global trends in the world economy affecting the trading opportunities of developing countries; (ii) consideration of various national experiences in order to identify national measures, incentives and policies for enhancing the competitiveness of sectors and industries with an export potential; (iii) analysis and identification of export market opportunities which are a consequence of developments such as trade measures, environmental measures, structural adjustment policies, the results of the Uruguay Round, regional integration arrangements and restrictive business practices in

international trade; (iv) consideration of various national experiences in order to identify effective export promotional, and marketing activities; and (v) consideration of technical cooperation needs and activities for enhancing the trading opportunities of developing countries.

2. Second session

7. Based on the agreed work programme, the Ad Hoc Working Group held its second session in November 1993. The Group had a broad exchange of views on national experiences, involving written and oral presentations by some 20 countries representing developing, developed and transitional economies, in order to identify national measures, incentives and policies for enhancing the competitiveness of sectors and industries with an export potential, as well as to identify ways of improving the export market opportunities of developing countries. With regard to market opportunities, the Group held an in-depth discussion on: the impact of environmental policies and measures on trading opportunities of developing countries; structural adjustment policies and their implications for the export opportunities of developing countries; and the impact on the trading opportunities of developing countries resulting from restrictive business practices in international trade. The preliminary conclusions drawn from the Group's discussion have been reflected in the Chairman's summary contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries on its second session (TD/B/40(2)/4 - TD/B/WG.4/8, annex II).

8. There had been a consensus from the first session that, since the results of the Uruguay Round were likely to have major implications for the market opportunities of developing countries and for domestic policy options to promote export sector development and trade, the Ad Hoc Working Group could not usefully conclude its work without having taken those results into consideration. Accordingly, in view of the timing of the completion of the Uruguay Round, the Ad Hoc Working Group at its second session agreed by consensus to recommend to the Trade and Development Board to extend the period of the Group's mandate to the end of June 1994 in order to allow it to complete its work. The Group also agreed to request participants in the Uruguay Round to provide the UNCTAD secretariat at the earliest date feasible with final lists of concessions made in the Uruguay Round, in order to allow the secretariat to prepare the background analyses necessary for the Group's consideration.

3. Third session

9. The third session of the Ad Hoc Working Group was held from 28 February to 4 March 1994. The Group continued its discussion of issues in accordance with its work programme, focusing on: analysis of global trends in the world economy affecting the trade opportunities of developing countries, with the assistance of a panel of experts; consideration of additional national experiences (six additional countries/groups); consideration of technical cooperation needs and activities for enhancing the trading opportunities of developing countries; and further consideration of the implications of environmental measures and regional integration arrangements for the trading opportunities of developing countries. The Group also adopted an interim report (see TD/B/40(2)/19) to the Trade and Development Board for the latter's

review and evaluation of work programmes in the context of the mid-term review called for by UNCTAD VIII. The conclusions drawn from the Group's discussion as summarized by the Chairman are contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries on its third session (TD/B/40(2)/15 - TD/B/WG.4/11, annex I).

4. Fourth session

10. The fourth session of the Group was held from 4 to 8 July 1994. The Group considered the results of the Uruguay Round and their effects on the trading prospects of developing countries, and prepared this final report to the Trade and Development Board.

C. Assessment of the implementation of the work programme

1. Scope of the Ad Hoc Working Group's work

11. The work programme which the Ad Hoc Group determined on the basis of its terms of reference had identified the issues most relevant to the expansion of trading opportunities of developing countries. Given the range of such pertinent issues, it was felt that the Group had not had enough time to consider some issues in sufficient depth. The Group had had in effect the period between December 1992 and May 1994 to complete its work. Taking into consideration the timing of the completion of the Uruguay Round, the Group agreed that a fourth session, scheduled for 4-8 July 1994, was necessary in order to allow the Group to complete its work.

2. Country presentations

12. The Group had had an interesting and very useful exchange of national experiences concerning measures, incentives and policies for enhancing the competitiveness of sectors and industries with an export potential as well as ways of identifying and responding to market opportunities. Although it was sometimes difficult to perceive the commonality in country experiences, owing to the variety of country presentations, nevertheless the exchange of views in the Group had provided a clear picture of what successful exporting countries had done to enhance their export capabilities and to take advantage of export market opportunities.

13. It was felt that an attempt by the UNCTAD secretariat to synthesize and draw out lessons from the country presentations of developing countries would be useful and the results should be widely disseminated.

3. Attendance and the interest shown in the work of the Ad Hoc Group

14. The level of attendance reflected the keen interest in the subject-matter - expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries - for a considerable number of countries. Expansion of the trade of developing countries was considered to be crucial for their economic development. The attendance of experts from capitals had been low, however, perhaps owing,

inter alia, to the financial constraints on many Governments of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and to the fact that many countries had trade experts based in Geneva.

4. Documentation

15. The Group had been greatly assisted in its work by reports of a high quality provided by the secretariat and other international bodies.

5. Use of panels

16. At the request of the Group, the secretariat had invited experts to assist the Group in its analysis of global trends in the world economy and the implications for the trading opportunities of developing countries. The panel of experts had been very useful for the work of the Group. On the basis of this experience, observations could be made as follows. Panels should, as far as possible, have balanced representation (geographical, professional background, etc.) and reflect the concerns of all groups of countries. To maximize the inputs of panels to the work of the Group, efforts should be made to ensure more interaction and discussion between panellists and members of the Group. Advance circulation of presentations to be made by panellists would also be helpful in this regard.

6. Follow-up

17. In terms of the outcome of the Ad Hoc Group's work, the objective was to identify opportunities and recommend ways to expand the exports of developing countries with a view to elaborating implementable policy recommendations for action at national and international levels.

18. While the Group had done very useful work by the end of its mandate, it had been unable to deal satisfactorily with all issues of major relevance to the trading opportunities of developing countries. Accordingly, it would be necessary to envisage how to follow up and give further consideration to these issues in UNCTAD. In addition, there would be new issues emerging after the completion of the Uruguay Round of major relevance to the trading opportunities of developing countries which would need to be considered in UNCTAD.

## I. MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

### A. Global economic trends and issues affecting the trading opportunities of developing countries

19. In recent decades, world trade growth has continued to outstrip the growth of world output and income. Trade in manufactured products has been the fastest growing component of world trade, rising to about 75 per cent of world trade in 1993. Fluctuations in world production and income continue none the less to have a major direct impact on the growth of world trade. Globalization of production and the emergence and wide diffusion of information technology have given a new impetus to the interdependence of economies. This has made the trade and growth prospects of the developing world more closely intertwined with those of the industrial world. Although

the economic and trade performance of the developing countries in the aggregate has been better in recent years than that of the developed countries, thanks largely to the outstanding performance of countries of the East Asian region, the developing countries as a group nevertheless remain dependent on industrial country markets. Growth and recovery in the industrial economies, as well as the maintenance of, and improvement in, access to industrial country markets, therefore remain as the major stimuli to exports by developing countries.

20. Foreign direct investment (FDI) and the globalization of production have had a major impact on trading opportunities. There has been a qualitative difference in the character of foreign direct investment in recent years. A key development in the last 10 years has been the movement towards integrated international production systems and marketing by large enterprises. Liberalization of trade and investment has facilitated the transfer of technology, while the emergence of information technology has made global management possible on a day-to-day basis. An important implication of this trend has been that within a corporate network any part of the value-added chain could, in principle, be undertaken anywhere in the world. It is noteworthy, however, that the surge in FDI inflows to developing countries in recent years has gone to a somewhat limited number of countries.

21. The world economy has been deeply hit by the prolonged recession in the OECD countries. The sharp contraction of economic activities of Central and Eastern European economies in transition has added to the worsening of the world economic situation. However, it is believed that the prospects for the world economy and trade in the coming years are likely to improve. The recovery of economic activities in the OECD countries is gaining in strength and is likely to become stronger in coming years. Nevertheless, some major problems persist in those countries, notably the continuing high rate of unemployment, which calls for further strong adjustment policies and greater industrial flexibility. As for the Central and Eastern European economies in transition, it is difficult to predict the timing of their economic recovery owing to the number of deep-rooted problems they face. There are none the less signs of recovery, albeit sluggish, in some of these economies. With respect to the developing countries, their economic and trade performance has varied considerably from one region to another. Whereas some have done better in recent years thanks to a combination of appropriate domestic policies (including adjustment programmes and unilateral trade liberalization), lower long-term world interest rates and a surge in capital inflows, others, notably the least developed countries and many African countries continue to face a deteriorating economic situation. While the implementation of the Uruguay Round is expected to yield positive results for the world economy as a whole, many analyses project wide disparities in relative gains among individual, as well as groups of, developing countries.

22. Despite this favourable outlook expected for the world economy in the second half of the 1990s, the outcome for many developing countries is not without uncertainties posed by a number of factors. For one thing, the international economic climate could take a turn for the worse; secondly, because of structural changes in the world economy, the international economic environment is becoming more competitive; and, thirdly, notwithstanding the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, protectionist pressures could

re-emerge and new protectionist measures might appear if the growth in OECD countries faltered. Economic performance of developing countries will continue to vary significantly, thus widening the existing gap between them. In addition, the situation of commodity-exporting developing countries which have been adversely affected by the downward trend in real commodity prices over the past decade remains worrisome. Some of these countries continue to lack the resources (financial, human and institutional) necessary to carry out successful diversification programmes. The situation of least developed countries and African countries is particularly precarious. Clearly, expansion of trade is of crucial importance for the economic growth and development of all.

## B. Building export capabilities

23. Sustained export growth of the developing countries depends crucially on two major parameters: the existence of internationally competitive supply capabilities in the developing countries and an open international trading system offering the fullest access to export markets.

### 1. Developing policy strategies to expand export capabilities

24. Developing countries need to develop a coherent and effective policy framework for addressing critical constraints on the building of internationally competitive export supply capabilities. In this context, the Working Group has addressed the role of Governments and the business community in fostering the development of internationally competitive export capabilities in developing countries. The following conclusions have been noted.

25. The Government in developing countries has an important role to play in fostering the development of internationally competitive export capabilities. This role includes the setting of the basic framework for the overall management of the economy. Governments have a vital role to play in creating and preserving an enabling environment for private-sector development through the provision of basic public, social and economic services and by removing administrative and legal restraints on the setting up and operation of enterprises. Governments could promote growth in the private sector through human resources development, support for investment and fostering of business networks. A partnership between the public and private sectors is vital for the successful planning and implementation of trade and investment programmes. In setting priorities and strategies for building internationally competitive export capabilities, the Government should do so in close cooperation with the business community which has the major role to play in building effective export capability. Continuity in government policies for export development is crucial for success. Equally, over time, as export capabilities are built up and business institutions mature, the direct role of the Government in export development would be diminished. Flexibility in responding to changing market conditions is important for the Government in setting policies, as well as for the business community which has to adapt to the consumer's needs and demands.

## 2. Incentives for export sector development

26. Experience of some countries that have been successful in building competitive export capabilities suggests that an effective policy framework should contain both general and sector-specific policy elements. At a general level, prerequisites for building internationally competitive export capabilities include: sound macroeconomic management favouring price stability and a realistic exchange rate; fostering of entrepreneurship and competition in the economy; development of human resources and technology; full mobilization of domestic resources, including through growth-oriented savings and investment policies; improvement of infrastructure (e.g. transportation systems, telecommunication, institutional capacity, etc.); and availability of external financial resources. Some countries have used specific measures such as: incentives targeted to sectors and industries with an export potential including fiscal and financial incentives; as well as an import policy aimed at freer access to imported inputs (such as raw materials, components, machinery or spare parts) while at the same time providing temporary protection from import competition to nurture the development of "infant" industries. While lessons can be drawn from the successful experience of these countries in the design of policies and strategies for exports development, each developing country would need to choose its own policy mix based on its economic circumstances, particularly the developmental stage of its industries and market-based institutions.

27. Experience shows that the design of export incentive schemes and their effective implementation can be complex undertakings. Incentive measures need to be designed to dovetail with the particular requirements of national economies. Likewise, the design and implementation of sectoral development programmes to enhance the international competitiveness of selected industries are challenging tasks. Experience points to a number of critical points: the choice of the "right" sector for promotion; the correct identification of the constraints on promoted industries; the design of support measures in response to sector-specific needs; and the application of appropriate safeguards to ensure that sectoral support does not become a source of permanent economic rent.

28. To ensure efficiency, export incentives should be kept moderate in terms of their subsidy element, so that the allocative forces of the market are not suppressed, and that foreign exchange is earned at relatively low domestic resource cost. In this connection, incentives should be subject to regular review to ascertain that they continue to generate net benefits. With progressing development, countries have often shifted from the use of direct incentive measures to measures which are more indirect in their impact.

## 3. Import liberalization

29. Appropriately designed and implemented import liberalization strategies have proved to be an effective tool in improving resource allocation and international competitiveness of exports. However, in view of the wide structural and capability differences that exist among developing countries and their production sectors, a uniform prescription regarding import liberalization is difficult to make. Major problem areas encountered in the design of liberalization strategies include the sequencing of import

liberalization, the tariffication of non-tariff barriers, the pace of import liberalization, the phasing of tariff reductions and the proper balance between "wholesale" and sector-specific liberalization. Wide differences among developing countries in their economic, social and political conditions may require strategies which are tailored to particular needs. Nevertheless, it was agreed on the basis of experience, that a phased liberalization of imports has proved to be effective in promoting the international competitiveness of the production base. In some cases, when export capabilities had already been built up, a more rapid liberalization of imports could induce enterprises to adopt measures to improve their productivity and international competitiveness. It was also recognized that the lack of expertise in the field of import activities and management in a large number of developing countries had an indirect negative impact on export opportunities.

4. Exchange rate

30. The role of the exchange rate in export-sector development was also discussed. In this connection, it was agreed that a rational foreign-exchange policy which relies on the forces of supply and demand, as well as appropriate macroeconomic policies, including monetary policy, is a necessary condition to stabilize exchange rates for a suitable development. Moreover, such an exchange-rate policy could obviate the need for complicated foreign exchange and import control regime to offset the bias against exports of an unrealistically high exchange rate (i.e. the price of a unit of the domestic currency in units of foreign convertible currencies).

5. Human resources and technological development

31. Technological and human resource development, including the acquisition of skills, efficiency and technical education, is vital for developing competitive export sectors and for sustained development of export capabilities. Developing countries are making efforts to adapt their technology policies and to strengthen their human resource base and institutional arrangements, both for technology acquisition from abroad and for its domestic absorption, adaptation, generation and diffusion. The least developed countries are particularly affected by constraints on technological and structural changes required for their export development and competitiveness. As human resources development is a critical strategic element in building export capabilities, high priority should be given to investments in this area.

6. Foreign direct investment

32. Given the importance of investment resources in building export capabilities and the lack of investment capital (including external financial resources) in many developing countries, domestic policies in these countries will have to be geared to creating a more favourable environment for private capital formation, including inflows. Private international capital flows are increasingly taking the form of foreign direct investment (FDI), portfolio investments and bond lendings, rather than bank lendings.

33. FDI does not provide developing countries with just financial capital. Other elements in the package include the transfer of technology and management skills, employment creation and labour-force training. Foreign firms can also stimulate domestic entrepreneurs by introducing a source of innovation and competition, and can encourage domestic investment. FDI can also play an important role in securing access to world markets for the goods produced in a host developing country.

34. In recent years, manufacturing direct investment aimed at production for the export market, particularly in the investor's home country, has become increasingly important. It has centred on countries where policies have made exporting an attractive activity, where labour is inexpensive in relation to its productivity and, increasingly, where countries have attained more advanced levels of human skills.

35. While the decision on where a company should invest is a commercial matter, Governments of both investing and recipient countries have a role to play in providing a framework through agreements on investment promotion and protection and through the use of aid instruments to facilitate investment in sound projects in markets perceived as difficult. Experience shows that countries wishing to attract foreign investment needed to have an open economic framework that was stable and predictable, and which allowed transfer of earnings. This implied that Governments needed to be pro-active in a number of areas. A favourable environment included not only liberalization of regulations but also the creation of a supportive infrastructure for domestic production. Measures employed by "host" countries to attract FDI have included: the introduction of transparent and non-discriminatory legal and regulatory systems; relaxation of equity restrictions and local purchase requirements; free transfer of profits and capital repatriation; fiscal and financial incentives; supportive infrastructure; and preferential access to imports.

36. Export processing zones (EPZs) have in general been a successful device for attracting FDI and thus for building export capabilities. A large number of developing countries have set up EPZs as focal points for the promotion of manufactured exports and, increasingly, for exports of services, as well as to attract foreign export-oriented investment. The planning, establishment and operating of EPZs require specialized expertise, besides adequate financial resources. Experience has shown that the profitability of EPZs for the host economies constitutes a sensitive point. For several such zones, operations have apparently not generated net benefits, owing to planning mistakes, operational problems or the inability to attract sufficient investment to the zones.

### C. Expanding market opportunities

37. An open, secure and predictable international trading system offering the fullest access to export markets is a major parameter in sustaining the export growth of developing countries. Efforts to enlarge and improve the export market opportunities of developing countries are pursued in several contexts - for example, through multilateral trade agreements such as Uruguay Round, through regional integration and trade arrangements, and through bilateral and plurilateral trade agreements. Issues focused upon included not only border

measures, such as tariffs and quantitative restrictions, but also developments with major implications for market opportunities such as environmental measures, structural adjustment policies and RBPs and competition policies.

1. Trade measures, including the Uruguay Round results

38. The Working Group had an exchange of views at its fourth session on the results of the Uruguay Round from the perspective of their effects on the trading prospects of developing countries. The following were the main conclusions:

(a) In order to analyse the effects of the results of the Uruguay Round on the trading prospects of the developing countries, both a quantitative and qualitative approach are necessary. A quantitative approach could include, inter alia, the identification and analysis of market opportunities resulting from reductions in tariffs and non-tariff measures, export subsidies, etc. In addition, research efforts under way to identify and analyse in qualitative and, where possible, in quantitative terms new trading prospects for developing countries in services would be useful.

(b) The results of the Uruguay Round also contain elements which, although not readily quantifiable, are nevertheless of great relevance for the trading prospects of developing countries. These elements include, in particular, the strengthening of the rule-based multilateral trading system; the improved dispute settlement mechanism; TRIPs, TRIMs; and the special and differential treatment provisions for developing countries contained in the various Uruguay Round Agreements. An analysis of such elements would assist developing countries in adopting appropriate policies under the new rules and disciplines to improve their trading prospects.

(c) It was felt that the identification of trading opportunities for the developing countries arising from the Uruguay Round should begin with an analysis of the effects of the Round on the developing countries and then focus on sectors and products of interest to them for which they have export capabilities. In this context, it was felt that it is necessary to identify trading opportunities also in the longer run, taking into account the additional growth prospects of the world economy including possible changes in demand and supply structures.

(d) It was emphasized that the least developed countries need to be accorded increased technical assistance in the development, strengthening and diversification of their production and export bases, including those of services, as well as in trade promotion, to enable them to maximize the benefits from liberalized access to markets.

(e) The view was expressed that for developing countries to derive maximum benefits from the new trading opportunities resulting from the Uruguay Round, new non-tariff measures which may offset those benefits should be avoided.

(f) The need was indicated for detailed studies in the areas of textiles and clothing, agriculture and services, covering, inter alia, trends in the structure of demand and supply, the potential gains for developing

countries arising from the Uruguay Round, and identification of policy measures at the national and international levels to realize these gains.

(g) Given that some developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and net food-importing countries could experience difficulties in taking advantage of expanded trading opportunities as well as in overcoming the challenges resulting from the Uruguay Round, it would be useful for studies to be undertaken to identify policy measures at the national and international levels to overcome those difficulties, taking into account mechanisms for assisting such countries envisaged in the Ministerial decisions and declarations contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round.

2. Regional integration arrangements

39. Rapid extension and intensification of regional integration arrangements have occurred throughout all regions with a number of distinct new features: new groupings are expanding around major trading nations, and the emergence of mixed groupings is changing traditional patterns of economic cooperation. Moreover, trade measures are no longer the dominant feature of integration in enlarged economic spaces. Any evaluation of their external impact will need to cover a far wider spectrum of policies. In addition, there is a revival of integration among developing countries.

40. The new features of regional integration processes are likely to have important implications for both participating countries and third countries, and, more specifically, for the export opportunities of developing countries.

41. Export opportunities for developing and other countries outside of the regional arrangements are highly dependent on the openness of regional integration schemes.

42. Inward orientation of regional arrangements might affect adversely the trading opportunities of non-member countries.

43. Ideally, regional integration schemes consistent with the multilateral trading system would promote intra-regional trade and, through higher economic growth, also stimulate trade with third countries. In this way, new export opportunities would be created for economies inside and outside such arrangements.

44. The implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round, by reducing or eliminating barriers in trade with third countries, could make a significant contribution to enhancing the outward orientation of regional integration groupings.

45. The effects of integration schemes on export opportunities of developing countries also depend on the economic dynamism and competitive strength of the export-supply capabilities of both participating countries and third-country trading partners.

46. There are three general international trade issues which are likely to come to the fore in the post-Uruguay Round period, and which have an important bearing on the export market opportunities of developing countries. These

concern the impact that environment measures, structural adjustment policies and restrictive business practices and competition policies can have on market opportunities.

3. Environmental measures

47. With regard to environmental measures and international trade, it was noted that the market opportunities for developing countries could be expanded both by mitigating any undue adverse effects of environmental policies, standards and regulations on exports, and by actively seeking new market opportunities through the promotion of environmentally friendly products.

48. Increasingly, environmental features, in addition to price and performance, are becoming a factor in determining consumer demand. Also, environmental regulations are creating new opportunities for business firms and exports dealing with innovative, environmentally friendly technologies and products. However, environmental regulations and standards may also adversely affect the trading opportunities of developing countries by reducing the competitiveness of their exports, or in some cases even denying them access to certain markets. There are a number of reasons. For one thing, lack of information on existing and emerging environmental standards in their major markets and unfamiliarity with the administrative and testing procedures for environmentally based products certification may place developing country exporters at a great disadvantage. Secondly, the cost of compliance with standards arising in overseas markets could be high if it has to be borne exclusively by the export trade. If standards differed significantly between various export markets this problem would be compounded. Thirdly, if environmentally sound production processes and technologies had to be imported from developed countries, this could imply a burdensome capital outlay for capital-scarce developing countries.

49. There is a need for more policy analysis and conceptual work in order to contribute to the reconciliation of environmental and trade policies. In addition, the private sector in developing countries needs information about the new measures and trends in the field of trade and environment in order to ensure easier compliance with newly established requirements. For example, while efforts should be devoted to making sure that packaging and eco-labelling programmes do not become a new trade barrier, especially for developing countries, these countries also need support in order to exploit new trading opportunities arising from the certification of products as "environmentally friendly" and to establish their own national eco-labelling programmes.

50. Developing countries also need to adopt environmental standards in order to forestall imports of environmentally unacceptable products and to avoid the dumping in their markets of goods no longer accepted in the countries of origin.

51. The need is emphasized for developing countries to develop and acquire the expertise and technology, as well as for dissemination of more detailed information, to meet standards in overseas markets, so as to enhance their

capacity to produce environmentally friendly products and to promote their trading opportunities in respect of new products and services arising from environmental concerns.

52. In accordance with the mandate of Agenda 21, UNCTAD has an important role to play in conceptualization and policy analysis regarding the interface between environmental measures and trade. Furthermore, the need for greater coordination between UNCTAD and other relevant international bodies, in particular the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC), was stressed. It was noted that UNCTAD and ITC had complementary roles to play in information dissemination and technical assistance for exploiting the new trading opportunities arising from new environmental measures and standards (UNCTAD at intergovernmental and policy level and ITC at operational level).

4. Structural adjustment

53. In a more open international trading system, the processes of trade liberalization and globalization of production and trade will put increasing focus on structural adjustment policies and their impact on export opportunities. The interest of all countries converges in having a dynamic process of change and adaptation to shifting comparative advantage and international competitiveness, and they have a common stake in policies and measures which facilitate this process. There is now compelling evidence that developed market-economy countries need to restructure or to disengage from production sectors in which they are losing competitiveness in international trade. Some more advanced developing countries may find themselves increasingly in the same position.

54. Structural adjustment policies should be conducive to the disengagement of resources from sectors losing their comparative advantage and should promote resource flows into sectors with long-term growth potential and high productivity. Thus adjustment-assistance policies would help to open up new export opportunities for developing countries.

55. In fact, many developed countries have implemented a wide range of industrial support programmes. While these countries have made efforts to strengthen positive structural adjustment policies, to some extent government support policies in the developed countries have remained defensive in nature, attempting to maintain production in sectors where their economies were losing competitive strength. As regards developing countries at relatively more advanced stages of economic development, they find themselves increasingly confronting the need to disengage from traditional labour-intensive production sectors, to promote shifts towards more sophisticated higher value-added industries, and hence to adopt appropriate structural policies.

56. With respect to the countries in transition, as they undergo their structural adjustment process, rehabilitate and modernize their productive bases, including their technological capabilities, it would be appropriate to focus on sectors where they have a comparative advantage in international trade. In this connection, development of market-based institutions is essential in order to provide the framework in which the private sector could successfully build supply capabilities.

57. The development of a "social partnership" between Governments and the private sector could contribute significantly to a process of positive structural adjustment. In this regard, national transparency mechanism could play an important role.

58. The implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round could provide a strong stimulus to the process of positive structural adjustment. Adjustment pressures as a consequence of increased liberalization would force both Governments and the private sector to step up their efforts in pursuance of strategies and policies which promote a more efficient reallocation of productive resources and which, hence, would open up new export opportunities for other trading partners, including the developing economies.

### 5. Restrictive business practices

59. The restrictive business practices of enterprises in domestic and foreign markets can impede or negate the market opportunities of developing countries that arise from the liberalization of tariff and non-tariff measures affecting international trade. Therefore, countries should adopt and vigorously enforce competition policy and strengthen cooperation towards this end. Developed and developing countries should expand their efforts to control restrictive business practices which adversely affect their trading opportunities. This would safeguard the benefits of trade liberalization, reflect the realities of global competition and ensure a "level playing field" for all trading firms and all countries, particularly developing countries and their firms. In this context, the need arises to study the interface between competition and international trade with particular emphasis on the trading opportunities of developing countries and to continue to develop international guidelines on competition policy within UNCTAD.

## D. Export promotion and marketing

60. Export promotion and marketing activities are complementary to, and an important element in, national efforts to build competitive export supply capabilities and to penetrate foreign markets. Governments in both developing and developed countries have a role to play in promoting exports from developing countries. The successful penetration of international markets requires national capabilities to identify export opportunities through trade information and market research, to develop and adapt exportable products and services to consumer needs and tastes in foreign markets, and to apply effective marketing and promotional techniques and measures to exploit the identified export opportunities. Many developing countries, especially the least developed countries, lack such capabilities. For most developing countries, efficient trade support services and facilities, in areas such as trade information and market research, product development and design, quality management, packaging, export finance, and export management training, are therefore essential for export success. These services and facilities are particularly important to small and medium-sized enterprises in the early stages of their export development efforts.

61. While a number of developing countries have been able to establish a range of export institutions, both public and private, including chambers of commerce, which provide their exporters with effective trade support services and facilities in all or some of the areas mentioned above, the needs of the least developed countries remain particularly acute in this field.

62. A number of developed countries have established national import promotion offices to provide information and other marketing assistance to developing country exporters in their markets. Trade promotion agencies of developed countries could assist developing countries to increase their exports through, inter alia, provision of information and promotional assistance; advice to developing-country trade officials; organizations and individual exporters; export-management training programmes; as well as the funding of export development projects. Provision of better access to communication and information processing technology, by enhancing trade information transmission and decision-making, could assist developing countries in taking advantage of market opportunities.

63. The importance of quality control as an instrument for promoting exports was emphasized, including the need for appropriate mechanisms at the governmental and private-sector levels to ensure the quality of export products. In this context, the adoption of ISO 9000 series for quality control was also recognized.

64. The adoption of trade efficiency measures, including EDI (electronic data interchange), was considered important for marketing exports. In this connection, the importance of the UNCTAD Trade Points initiative was recognized.

65. The capacities and overseas sales channels of foreign firms investing in developing countries also provide a means for export promotion and marketing. Attention should be given to how best the channels of foreign companies could be utilized.

## E. Technical cooperation

66. Technical cooperation has an important supportive role to play in helping the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to build export capabilities, to identify and respond to export market opportunities, and to strengthen their export promotion and marketing capabilities. Accordingly, technical cooperation with developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, needs to be strengthened with a view to enabling these countries to increase their participation in international trade, and to enlarge and improve their export market opportunities. Particular emphasis should be placed on human-resources development and institution-building in all technical cooperation activities in order to expand the trading opportunities of developing countries.

67. It was recognized that financial resources for technical assistance were limited. In this context, the possibility of co-financing by countries requesting technical cooperation was raised.

1. Building export capabilities

68. The objective of technical cooperation in this context would be to facilitate the development and implementation of effective policy strategies and measures in developing countries for addressing critical constraints on diversifying and strengthening their export base through, inter alia, access to opportunities for exchange of experience among countries, analytical and policy research information, and technical advice.

69. In particular, technical cooperation activities may address, on a broad basis, problems encountered by developing countries in the design, implementation and evaluation of their industrial and trade policies. Four areas merit particular attention: human and technological resource development; import liberalization; export incentive schemes; and sectoral development programmes. There is a particular need for assistance in the case of technically sophisticated export promotion tools such as export credit insurance and guarantee schemes.

70. Furthermore, technical cooperation could assist in improving the design and implementation of trade liberalization programmes and address the many problems developing countries encounter in the implementation of such policies and failures to achieve the objective of strengthened competitiveness.

71. With regard to investment promotion to help build export capabilities, technical cooperation activities could aim to assist Governments of developing countries in designing investment promotion programmes and strengthening institutional capacity to promote and facilitate the inflow of foreign direct investment to sectors with export potential, in the framework of national development strategies.

72. Technical cooperation activities can also help to assess the investment and export potential of EPZs and their appropriateness, identify optimal locations for their establishment, draft pertinent laws and regulations, and advise on customs arrangements and organizational aspects in order to strengthen the operational and promotional capacities of EPZs.

2. Expanding market opportunities

73. With respect to export market opportunities, technical cooperation could aim to assist developing countries, inter alia, with information on the remaining trade control measures (e.g. by providing databases and information systems on trade control measures in major markets) affecting various sectoral categories of goods of export interest to developing countries; advisory and training services to strengthen national capacities to formulate and implement export strategies in the context of the new international trade rules (agreements) affecting market access; identification of opportunities to increase developing countries' participation in trade in services; identification and analysis of issues relevant to the export opportunities of developing countries for possible future trade negotiations.

74. The need for technical cooperation in the broad area of special trade arrangements includes:

(a) identification of ways and means for improving the GSP and other preferential trade programmes to enhance their contribution to expanded export opportunities for developing countries;

(b) technical support, including advisory services, to strengthen subregional, regional and interregional economic integration and trade arrangements among developing countries;

(c) assistance in identifying and taking advantage of trading opportunities for developing countries with countries in transition in central and eastern Europe;

(d) technical advice and analysis, training programmes and seminars on regional integration for participating and third countries, in order to facilitate information, dialogue and evaluation leading to better understanding of these schemes.

75. With respect to the expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries through the promotion of environmentally friendly products, technical cooperation activities could aim to bridge the information gap of developing countries with respect to environmental regulations in major markets, to ensure greater coordination among Governments in the setting up of environmental regulations and standards (including eco-labelling) and to reduce the cost of compliance by developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, with environmental standards higher than have existed hitherto in the world economy.

76. Concerning the control of restrictive business practices (RBPs), developing countries need substantial assistance in the formulation and/or implementation of legislation and procedures. In addition, technical cooperation activities could aim at: providing information and analyses of the impact of RBPs on international trade, as well as examining the interface between competition and international trade with particular emphasis on the trading opportunities of developing countries; and developing guidelines on competition policy.

3. Export promotion and marketing

77. There is a need for increased technical cooperation to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries in export marketing and promotional activities, particularly with respect to the establishment and strengthening of public and private sector trade services institutions and facilities, and for human resource development including personnel training to manage export trade development and promotion programmes as well as all aspects of export marketing. Technical cooperation is also needed to assist in filling the gap in trade information flows between developing countries and world markets. The provision of databases and appropriate methodologies for the organization of effective trade information services in developing countries, either in a traditional manner or using technologically advanced systems and networks, is a high priority area.

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS

78. In the light of the foregoing findings and conclusions, the Working Group recommends the following actions at the national, regional and international levels, including technical cooperation activities and follow-up action within UNCTAD, with a view to expanding effectively the trading opportunities of developing countries.

### A. Policies at the national level

#### 1. Building export capabilities in developing countries

79. In order to foster the development of internationally competitive export supply capabilities, Governments of developing countries will need to develop a coherent and effective policy framework, in close partnership with the business community, for addressing critical constraints on building a competitive and diversified export base. Elements of such a policy framework include at the general level: sound macroeconomic management favouring price stability and a realistic exchange rate; fostering of entrepreneurship and competition in the economy; development of human resources and technology; full mobilization of domestic and external financial resources, including through growth-oriented savings and investment policies; and provision of adequate infrastructure (e.g. transportation systems, telecommunication, institutional capacity, etc.).

80. Specific measures and incentives targeted to sectors and industries with an export potential may also be considered as a short-term mechanism in order to build export supply capabilities and encourage product diversification. Policy measures and incentives - in respect of investment regulations and finance, fiscal and financial incentives, or trade policy instruments - should take into account sector-specific needs. Each developing country would need to choose its own policy mix based on its economic circumstances, particularly the developmental stage of its industries and market-oriented institutions.

81. Incentives would need to be consistent with the Uruguay Round Agreements. In this context, Governments should look carefully into the implications of the results of the Uruguay Round for their trade and development strategy, particularly the rule-making agreements, including the special provisions for developing countries, and their implications for the policy options of developing countries.

82. Human resources development is a critical strategic element in building export capabilities. Therefore, high priority should be given to investment in human resource development, including the acquisition of skills, efficiency and technical education.

83. In order to facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, Governments need to provide a framework to encourage all investment flows, including where appropriate agreements on investment promotion and protection. Financial support through development aid should facilitate investment in sound projects, including joint ventures, in the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them.

2. Expansion and utilization of market opportunities

84. Countries should proceed as quickly as possible to enact national legislations, where required, to implement their commitments under the Uruguay Round Agreements.

85. The developed countries and other countries in a position to do so should consider, where appropriate, an advance implementation of their Uruguay Round market access commitments on products of export interest to the least developed countries. In addition, as MFN customs duties come down, GSP preference-giving countries should consider further improvements in their GSP and other schemes by widening preferential margins where possible and inclusion of additional products of export-interest to developing countries.

86. The process of trade liberalization and globalization of production and trade will put increasing focus on structural adjustment policies and their impact on export opportunities. Developed countries will need to adopt structural adjustment policies conducive to the disengagement of resources from sectors losing their comparative advantage and should promote resource flows into sectors with long-term growth potential and high productivity. Some developing countries as well as economies in transition may have to respond increasingly in the same fashion.

87. An effective strategy at the national level for taking full advantage of the market opportunities created by the Uruguay Round will be crucial for the expansion of exports. Given the relatively small size of developing-country exporters, export marketing support and other trade-related services may prove essential if small and medium-sized enterprises are to be able to export and compete on world markets. In this connection, key trade-related services include trade information and market research, quality management, export finance and the trade promotion activities of trade promotion organizations (TPOs). Where appropriate, developing countries should consider the establishment of public and/or private organizations to provide trade-related services.

88. Trade/import promotion agencies of developed countries could assist developing countries to increase their exports through, inter alia, provision of information and promotional assistance; advice to developing-country trade officials; organizations and individual exporters; export-management training programmes; as well as the funding of export development projects. Provision of better access to communications and information processing technology, by enhancing trade information transmission and decision-making, could assist developing countries in taking advantage of market opportunities.

B. Policies at the regional level

89. To diversify markets and take full advantage of global trading opportunities, developing countries should strengthen their efforts to expand trade and investment opportunities at the regional level. Regional organizations, as well as international organizations in the trade and financial fields, should provide greater assistance to developing countries for improving their prospects for both intra-regional and interregional trade and investments. The needs of the least developed countries being

particularly acute, they should be assisted with priority in this regard. Policies and measures need to be adopted to facilitate cooperation at the regional level in the areas of technology, investment financing, export insurance, transport and communication.

90. Regional integration arrangements centred on major trading nations should contribute to the expansion of world trade. The elimination of intra-regional barriers should be accompanied by the reduction or removal of barriers in trade with third countries. Hence, regional and multilateral approaches should be complementary.

## C. Policies at the international level

91. In order to enhance the effectiveness of policies at the national level, there is a need for complementary policies at the international level which would promote more open markets, free movement of capital, growth oriented adjustments, more business cooperation, including dissemination of technology, and further increase of external financial resource flows.

92. It is recommended that better use be made of the computerized information systems available in UNCTAD in order to facilitate the identification of market opportunities arising from trade measures to implement the results of the Uruguay Round. It would be helpful for all interested countries to be made aware of those systems.

93. Studies should be undertaken in the areas of textiles and clothing, agriculture and services covering, inter alia, trends in the structure of demand and supply, the potential gains for developing countries arising from the Uruguay Round results in these areas, and identification of policy measures at the national and international levels to realize these gains. In this context it was felt that it was necessary to identify trading opportunities also in the longer run, taking into account the additional growth prospects of the world economy including possible changes in demand and supply structures.

94. Given that some developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and net food-importing countries, could experience difficulties in taking advantage of expanded trading opportunities as well as in overcoming challenges resulting from the Uruguay Round, it is recommended that studies be undertaken to identify policy measures at the national and international levels to overcome those difficulties, taking into account mechanisms for assisting such countries envisaged in the Ministerial decisions and declarations contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round.

95. The trade and investment promotion agencies of developed and developing countries are invited to consider appropriate modalities for identifying new trading and investment opportunities, in particular sectors and markets, for the benefit of developing countries, particularly the least developed among them.

96. Developed and developing countries should cooperate at the international level to bridge the information gap of developing countries with respect to environmental rules and regulations in major markets, to ensure greater

coordination among Governments as regards the development of mutually recognized environmental regulations and standards (including eco-labelling) and to reduce the cost of compliance by developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, with environmental standards higher than have existed hitherto in the world economy. In this connection, given the growing international concern about the environment and ecologically sustainable development, increased international cooperation in the transfer of technology would be essential to expand the trading opportunities for developing countries based on environmentally friendly production processes and products.

97. As tariff and non-tariff barriers come down, there is a need to examine the interface between competition and international trade, with particular emphasis on the trading opportunities of developing countries; and to continue to develop international guidelines on competition policy.

98. There is a need for further intergovernmental deliberation and global consensus-building on the new and emerging issues of the international trade agenda, such as trade and environment and competition policy, in order to contribute to a better understanding of such issues, including their development implications for developing countries.

99. Bilateral, regional and multilateral aid donors, as well as relevant international organizations, are invited to consider favourably the inclusion of the technical cooperation activities identified in paragraphs 63 to 75 above in their technical cooperation programmes.

Annex I

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, and to A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, an Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries is established by the Trade and Development Board with the following terms of references:

1. To analyse prospects for, and examine ways of, expanding the trade opportunities of developing countries for the diversification and growth of their export supply capability and for the enlargement and improvement of their export market opportunities. In that context to:

(a) consider various national experiences in order to identify national measures, incentives and policies for enhancing the competitiveness of sectors and industries with an export potential;

(b) examine ways to increase export-oriented investment in developing countries by domestic and foreign firms;

(c) research and compare national experiences of the impact of import liberalization on general economic development and exports;

(d) identify trade expansion opportunities for developing countries arising from liberalization of trade measures hindering the access of developing countries' exports to markets;

(e) consider the role of trade promotion and marketing as well as the possible impact of improving trade-related information technology and flows on the trade of developing countries.

2. In carrying out the work as foreseen in paragraph 1 above, the Working Group will analyse and identify product and export market opportunities which are a consequence of developments such as: structural adjustment policies in various countries; trade measures, including liberalization measures such as those adopted to implement the results of the Uruguay Round; and measures and arrangements to promote regional integration. The Working Group will include the results of this analysis of such product and export market opportunities in its report to the Trade and Development Board.

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* Extracted from Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII), annex C.

3. The work of the Working Group should follow a progressive sequence in accordance with paragraphs 49 to 60 of the Cartagena Commitment. In line with what is set out in the Cartagena Commitment, particularly paragraphs 18 and 47, the Working Group should be inspired by the need to promote international consensus on principles and strategies for policy action at the national and international levels to enhance the development prospects of member States, particularly those of developing countries. It should provide a forum for the exchange of experiences among member States so as to enable them to draw appropriate lessons for the formulation and implementation of policies at the national and international levels and for international economic cooperation.

4. In its work, the Working Group should take due account of the diversity of country situations and experiences. It may base its work on country reviews by the secretariat and seek from relevant countries the presentation of studies on their national experiences. It could also, depending on the issue, seek the participation of, and draw on the experience and expertise of, non-governmental actors, particularly enterprises, trade unions, the academic community and non-governmental organizations as well as representatives of international institutions.

5. The Working Group should identify for consideration areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.

6. The work of the Working Group should be coordinated with that of other Committees and Working Groups.

7. The work of the Working Group should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.

8. The Working Group may recommend for the consideration of the Board the establishment of expert groups.

9. The Working Group shall complete its work within two years of the adoption of its terms of reference. It may submit interim reports and shall submit a final report on the results of its work to the Trade and Development Board.

10. The frequency of sessions of the Working Group is to be decided by the Board in accordance with the existing procedures concerning the calendar of meetings. The duration of the sessions should be of five days or less.

Annex II

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON EXPANSION OF TRADING OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*

Pursuant to "A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment", adopted at the eighth session of the Conference, the Ad Hoc Working Group agreed, on the basis of Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) which sets out in Annex B the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries, on the following work programme.

I. Global trends and issues

Drawing on analyses by the secretariat and other relevant international bodies, the Ad Hoc Working Group will consider global trends in the world economy affecting the trading opportunities of developing countries, particularly world demand for products of export interest to them.

II. Expansion of trading opportunities

On the basis of country presentations, the work of other UNCTAD bodies, studies of the secretariat, contributions from relevant regional and international organizations and institutions, as well as from non-governmental organizations, business and academic experts, the Ad Hoc Working Group will undertake an analysis of the prospects for, and examine ways of, expanding the export supply capabilities of developing countries and improving their export market opportunities with a view to elaborating policy recommendations for implementation at the national and international levels. In this context, the Ad Hoc Working Group will cover:

A. Export capabilities

The Ad Hoc Working Group will consider various national experiences in order to identify national measures, incentives and policies for enhancing the competitiveness of sectors and industries with an export potential; in particular, focusing on the following elements as they relate to export sector development:

- macroeconomic policies (including price stability and exchange rate policies)
- diversification
- trade policy instruments
- technological development

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* Adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries at its 4th (closing) plenary meeting on 18 December 1992 (see report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on its first session (TD/B/39(2)/15-TD/B/WG.4/3), annex II).

- human resource development
- fiscal policy
- export financing schemes
- export-related domestic and foreign investment
- import liberalization
- industrial development experiences pertaining to entrepreneurship

B. Market opportunities

The Ad Hoc Working Group will analyse and identify product and export market opportunities which are a consequence of developments such as:

**Trade measures**

- identify trade opportunities for developing countries arising from the liberalization of measures which impede the access of their exports to markets;
- identify products of export interest to developing countries with high tariffs, and tariff escalation, and which are not included in preferential schemes and consider the possibilities for their inclusion in such schemes;
- consider the role of the GSP in expanding the trading opportunities of developing countries, with a view to improving it, including its utilization;
- consider various non-tariff measures with a view to suggesting priorities to guide further work on these matters to expand the trading opportunities for developing countries.

**Environmental measures**

- consider the impact of environmental policies and measures on trading opportunities of developing countries with a view to making recommendations for enhancing those opportunities.

**Structural adjustment policies**

- consider national experiences with structural adjustment policies in various countries and their implications for the export opportunities of developing countries.

**Uruguay Round**

- analyse the results of the Uruguay Round and their effects on the trading prospects of the developing countries, including identification of opportunities arising from the reduction of tariffs and non-tariff measures on products of export interest to them.

**Regional integration arrangements**

- examine the implications of regional integration arrangements on the export market opportunities of developing countries.

**RBPs**

- examine the impact on the trading opportunities of developing countries resulting from restrictive business practices in international trade.

C. Export promotion and marketing

In particular, the Ad Hoc Working Group will:

- consider national experiences regarding the effectiveness of particular export promotion and marketing activities, inter alia, by national institutions, enterprises and international technical cooperation projects;

- examine ways and means by which developing countries in particular the least developed countries could meet export promotion and marketing challenges, including through multilateral organizations, as well as through institutions and actions of developed countries to promote imports from developing countries;

- examine the role of, and ways in which, improvement in the use of trade-related information technology and flows can contribute to the trading opportunities of developing countries.

III. Technical cooperation

The Ad Hoc Working Group will identify for consideration areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.

## Annex III

### LIST OF COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

| Symbol | Country presentations | Languages |
|---|---|---|
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.2 | Bolivia | E S |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.3 | Turkey | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.4 | Panama | E S |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.5 & Corr.1 | Ecuador | E S |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.6 | Oman | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.7 | Benin | F |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.8 | Colombia | E S |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.9 | Germany | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.10 | Brazil | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.12 | Rep. of Korea | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.13 | Switzerland | F |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.14 & Add.1 | United States of America | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.15 | Nepal | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.16 | Finland | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.17 | Japan | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.18 | India | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.19 | France | E F |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.21 | Mexico | E S |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.22 | China | E C |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.23 | Norway | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.25 & Add.1 | Russian Federation | E R |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.27 | Romania | F |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.29 | Indonesia | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.30 | Austria | E |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.32 | United Kingdom | E |

## Annex IV

## REPORTS OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP AND DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY THE UNCTAD SECRETARIAT AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Symbols

1. **Reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries:**

| | |
|---|---|
| TD/B/39(2)/15<br>TD/B/WG.4/3<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries on its first session |
| TD/B/40(2)/4<br>TD/B/WG.4/8<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries on its second session |
| TD/B/40(2)/15<br>TD/B/WG.4/11<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries on its third session |
| TD/B/40(2)/19<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries to the Trade and Development Board |
| TD/B/41(1)/6<br>TD/B/WG.4/14<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries on its fourth session |

2. **Reports and notes by the UNCTAD secretariat:**

| | |
|---|---|
| TD/B/WG.4/2 & Corr.1<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Establishment of the work programme of the Working Group on Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries<br>Note by the UNCTAD secretariat |
| TD/B/WG.4/CRP/1<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Establishment of the work programme of the Working Group: Developments in the Uruguay Round |
| TD/B/WG.4/CRP.2<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Executive summary of the study on foreign direct investment and exports of manufactures from developing countries |
| TD/B/40(2)/6<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Market opportunities (environmental measures, structural adjustment policies, RBPs) |

| | |
|---|---|
| TD/B/WG.4/7<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Market opportunities (trade measures, implications of regional integration arrangements) |
| TD/B/WG.4/10<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Technical cooperation for the expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries |
| TD/B/WG.4/13<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | A preliminary analysis of the results of the Uruguay Round and their effects on the trading prospect of developing countries |
| TD/B/WG.4/L.11<br>A/C/E/F/R/S | Draft final report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries |

3. **Submissions by other international bodies:**

| | |
|---|---|
| TD/B/WG.4/11<br>E | Export promotion and marketing (Note by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT) |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.24<br>E | Environmental considerations in trade promotion and export development (Note by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT) |
| TD/B/WG.4/Misc.28<br>E | Presentation by the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) General Secretariat |

Annex V

LIST OF MEMBERS AND PARTICIPANTS

Members

Algeria
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Japan
Latvia
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Myanmar
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Slovakia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Switzerland
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Observers

Afghanistan
Argentina
Australia
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Belize
Bolivia
Bhutan
Bulgaria
Central African Republic
Chile
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Lithuania
Malaysia
Mozambique
Nepal

Observers (continued)

Oman
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Emirates
Viet Nam

Specialized and related agencies

United Nations Environment Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Monetary Fund
International Telecommunications Union
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
World Bank

Intergovernmental organizations

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
European Community
League of Arab States
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
Organization of African Unity

Non-governmental organizations

Ibero-American Association of Chambers of Commerce
International Chamber of Commerce
International Bar Association
World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises
World Confederation of Labour
World Federation of United Nations Associations

Panellists (on Global Trends - third session)

Mr. Masood AHMED, World Bank, Washington
Mr. Alfred MAIZELS, University of Oxford
Mr. Jaime de MELO, University of Geneva
Mr. D. ROSATI, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva
Mr. Raed SAFADI, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris
Mr. Karl P. SAUVANT, UNCTAD

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كيفية الحصول على منشورات الامم المتحدة

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